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WOULD you like a Man's or Boy's Suit, Trousers or Breeches, a Bountiful Free of charge, and a most astounding offer is being made by a well-known London firm.

Only six months ago they first introduced an entirely new cloth, and now after years of experimental have a new and remarkable material, which is altogether quite untearable, yet the same in appearance as the finest tweeds and serges. It cannot be torn by a nail, or a pin, or a knife, no matter what your work, whether blacksmith, carpenter, engineer, farmer or labourer, if you or your boys are wearing the small lot, you may be sure how long you wear the garments, every day for six weeks (not just Sundays), another gain which will be yours.

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The prices are truly astounding in these days of high prices. Men's complete suits cost only 3.9. Men's well-made trousers 2.6. Boys' breeches 1.6. Boys' suits supplied from 13/1. And Knickers from 4s. Look at these prices, readers, and ask yourselves the time you will wear such cloth from which the garments are made. Bear in mind also that each garment is guaranteed to last six months without wear and tear, and note that if you do manage to wear a small hole a new garment is given free.

SAMPLES FREE TO READERS.

Write for them, and they will be sent by post, but delay.

You need not to worry. You can send your order postpaid to the Holcroft Clothing Co., 56, Theobald's Road, London, W.C.1, for making up free samples. By return of post the Holcroft Clothing Co. will send you a large range of patterns, so you can choose the style you like particularly well, and to measure yourself easily and correctly at home. These patterns are all absolutely free and sent by post paid. Send a postcard off to-night and be sure to mention "The People."

These customers calling on the Holcroft Clothing Co., 56, Theobald's Road, London, W.C.1, should be careful not to be taken in by cheap shops. Look for the Holcroft Clothing pattern in Theobald's Road, right opposite Holcroft's. The name is in large gilt letters.

IF YOU SUFFER FROM RHEUMATISM
READ MY FREE OFFER.
5/- TREATMENT FREE.

You are doubtful, you are sceptical. You have failed to follow the doctor's advice, have been dosed to death of endurance—all without benefit. You have almost reached the point where you consider your case hopeless. You don't want to be like throwing away more money.

That is why I am offering you one treatment of Oliver's Foot Draft—**FREE**. I KNOW what Oliver's Foot Draft will do. More than one hundred thousand cases of Rheumatism have been cured by it. Prove to yourself, AT MY EXPENSE, that you can be restored to your former good health, relieved of pain and soreness.

NO MEDICINE—NO DRUGS.
 Oliver's Foot Draft is a powerful antiseptic plaster which removes the uric acid poison, and draws it out through the skin. Applied to the soles

of the foot, where the excretory pores are largest, and where it will not interfere with your work or pleasure in any way, and it will almost instant relief from pain and quickly remove all traces of the disease.—Just send your name and address and a 6s. treatment will be sent you to try. Do not enclose any money or stamps. R. A. Oliver, S.P. 10, Eauclaire House, Fleet Lane, London, E.C. 4.—(Advt.)

SKIN TROUBLES.

THE BEST REMEDY AND THE QUICKEST.
TRY IT FREE.

If you suffer from any kind of Skin Trouble don't waste time and worry yourself by useless complaints, but send at once for our Free Trial Treatment.

- (1.) A sample box of Vegistine Pills.
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- (3.) The valuable booklet, "Skin Troubles and Their Cure."

These will be sent you absolutely free. If you are not satisfied return it at once to The David Macqueen Company, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. 4. Simply send us your name and address, and name of the newspaper, and by return of post you will receive the sample package. We will cure you.

We send the soap because it is very important you should use only the best soap, and this is why this is the

matter with your skin. Do not write unless you are a genuine sufferer.-(Adv't.)

TREATMENT THAT CURES

Sufferers from all Diseases, no matter from what cause arising or how long standing, send me a full description of your complaint, and a stamped envelope, and I will send you FREE, without obligation, a full and complete treatment. Write to:-

Box 126, Address: Mr. GEORGE, Medical Herbalist, 207, HIGH STREET, GATSFIELD. I have permanently cured thousands of cases that have been pronounced incurable. I use Quinine or Minerals, but never have recourse to any other medicine. Write to me to the seat of disease. **GRUBB'S KIDNEY AND Permanent Cure in All Cases.**

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Solid Nickel
Fines, strap & snap-
case, with 12
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features on
face; dial;
case & dial
perfectly seen
in the dark;
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keeper; 10
years warranty
We deliver post
paid upon receipt
of 1/- and 10/- in receipt
of it. After receipt
of the watch, if not
satisfied, the balance is re-
turned within 14 days.
No return. Discount of 3/6
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Reduced to **25/-**
Cash Price **2 6**
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GREAT OFFENSIVE NOW FULL SWING. PELMANISM.

GG RAIDS ON GERMAN TOWNS.

HUNS ATTACK LONDON, PARIS AND NAPLES: ZEPPELS AGAIN.

OUR AIRMEN INVINCIBLE IN FIGHTS.

The spring air offensive is now in full swing, the following being among the places raided during the past two days, though it is noticeable that the Germans carry out all their raids at night, while the British prefer daylight for their big attacks:—

ENEMY RAIDS.	ITALY:	Mayence
GREAT BRITAIN:	Naples	Freiburg
London	ALLIES' RAIDS.	Frankfurt
"Hull	GERMANY:	BELGIUM:
"Hartlepool	Coblenz	Bruges
FRANCE:	Stuttgart	St. Pierre Cappello
Paris	<i>*Attacked by Zeppelins.</i>	

*Attacked by Zeppelins.

In addition numerous raids have been carried out by the Allied airmen on places behind the German lines in France and Belgium, with great effect, while our airmen are proving themselves immeasurably superior in combats, having brought down 104 Hun machines in 11 days, while our losses were only 17.

RAIDS IN GERMANY.

Mayence and Coblenz Well Bombed.

British airmen were again carrying out a series of raids in Germany—in addition to numerous raids behind the German lines in France and Belgium—that are not severe reprisals for the raids on "open" towns in Germany, but are also very effective from a military point of view. Last week Mayence was heavily attacked, Stuttgart, Esling, and Ulm were also raided, receiving attention from our airmen. While Sir D. Haig reports that on Tuesday our aeroplanes carried out the third daylight raid into Germany since the first day of the offensive, the aeroplanes of the enemy were also attacking the barracks at Coblenz were attacked. Over a ton of bombs was dropped and bursts were seen on all the objectives, causing two fires. A lot of a building at the south-west corner of the town created a very large explosion. A few enemy machines were encountered, but all were returned safely. Over 30 other aeroplanes on Tuesday, the chief target being the large sidings and ammunition depots at Aulnoy (south-east of Maubeuge) and ammunition depots south of Valenciennes, south-east of Cambrai, and south of Douai. After dark, on the southern portion of our front, the night was clear, and 200 bombs were dropped by us on an ammunition dump and sidings north-east of St. Quentin. All our machines returned, the enemy dropped a few bombs during the night, but no four-seater machine landed in our lines. The occupants were taken prisoners.

Freiburg Bombed.

Sir D. Haig also reports that on Wednesday afternoon our aeroplanes dropped nearly a ton of bombs on munition works and barracks at Freiburg (in Baden, 12 miles east of the Rhine). All our machines reached their objectives. On Monday a raid was carried out by naval aircraft on Bruges Docks. Over three tons of bombs were dropped on the objective, but owing to poor visibility results were not too good. On Tuesday a raid was made on billets and sidings at St. Pierre Capelle. Many bombs were dropped. Bursts were observed on the objectives, and large fires started. Coblenz, which is about 135 miles from the nearest point on the French front, is a town of 50,000 inhabitants, at the junction of the Rhine and the Moselle, and dates from Roman times, and has many old buildings. A centre for the production of the famous vineyards of the Moselle and the Rhine. It has large manufacturing plants, paper goods, machinery, etc. The Kaiser has a palace there. On the opposite bank of the Rhine is the rock-fortress of Ehrenbreitstein.

Mayence, one of the oldest towns in Germany, on the left bank of the Rhine, is a centre of the trade with Holland and Belgium. It has a population of about 40,000. Stuttgart is the capital of Württemberg, and has a population of about 180,000. It contains a royal castle and other royal palaces and many fine institutions.

Behind the German Lines. Among the places behind the German lines bombed by our aeroplanes during the past week were Menin, Roulers, Ledegheim, Cambrai, Solesmes, Aulnoy (south-east of Maubeuge), Valenciennes, Douai, St. Quentin, Engel, Courtrai, and Denain.

Airship over Naples. An airship (probably Austrian) flew over Naples on Sunday night, dropping a number of bombs. The raid was another illustration of the method employed by the enemy. The airship flew at so great a height that it could not be seen from the points of military importance. Moreover the raid lasted only a few minutes. Its sole object was to wreak destruction on any direction, but to terrorise the civil population, as has been the enemy's policy in recent raids on the towns of Venetia. This is borne out by the fact that all the victims were members of the civil population, and that the damage done was confined to private houses, a hospital, and some churches. The Neapolitans have been clamouring for a speedy spirit of tranquil patriotism. No damage was done to work of a military nature, nor was there a single soldier among the victims.

SEVERE AIR FIGHTING. Great Battle over Freiburg. Sir D. Haig reported on Thursday night as follows:—On the 14th inst. our aeroplanes were again able to accomplish a full day's work in the air and reconnaissance, photography, and artillery work was continued as on the previous days. Seven hundred bombs were dropped by us on the enemy's rest billets and ammunition dumps, and on the railway sidings at Courtrai and Denain.

An aerodrome occupied by some of the enemy's night flying squadrons was also attacked, and fighting was most severe, encounter after encounter between large formations of our own and the enemy's aeroplanes. Nineteen hostile machines were brought down, and five others driven down out of control. Five of our machines are missing.

During the recent spell of fine weather the Australian and naval squadrons attached to the Royal Flying Corps have again proved of the greatest value.

The Raid on Freiburg. The following further information has been received regarding the raid on the German town of Freiburg, reported yesterday. The bombs dropped by us were seen to burst on the railway station and around the power station. After our pilots had released their bombs our formation was attacked by a large formation of hostile machines. A fierce fight ensued which lasted until all the aeroplanes of the enemy had withdrawn. Three of our machines have not returned.

Eleven Days' Work. The official records show that during the first 11 days of March our airmen brought down 104 German aeroplanes, only 17 of our machines failing to return.

Tuesday's Record. On Tuesday our airmen brought down 22 Hun aeroplanes and 1 captive balloon. Six of our machines are missing.

Our Airmen's Triumphs. How successful the Allies' airmen are in combats with the Huns may be judged from the official records of their successes on Tuesday, which were as follows:—Ten German machines brought down. Seven driven down out of control. One four-seater machine landed in our lines. One observation balloon shot down in flames. The French brought down seven German aeroplanes, in addition to the four accounted for in the Paris raid. Five more enemy machines were shot down in Italy (three by British aviators). Two British machines are missing.

Cavalry Column Attacked. A great deal of bombing behind the enemy's lines was successfully accomplished. The following interesting description of an incident of the work of our aviators is given by Mr. Percival Phillips, the war correspondent:—A column of infantry marching comfortably into billets after a hard day's training was peppered by machine gun fire from the German lines before it had time to scatter to cover, and as the attacking airmen sailed away they left a number of men lying motionless in the muddy road. Some cavalry were attacked in the same way. Two officers were unhorsed and apparently killed, and a number of troops were knocked out by machine guns. One column of horse transport was stalled and the wagons were upset, another column similarly attacked was left in a horrible tangle of dead and wounded men and horses and overturned vehicles which completely blocked the road.

Coblenz Raid. GREAT DAMAGE REPORTED. The Coblenz raid, according to German reports, was terrific in results. Since Tuesday the city has been completely isolated, no traffic being allowed to leave or enter except with a special military passport. Two munition factories are reported burning, and the efforts of the firemen are of no avail owing to the vast quantities of explosives which are continually going off. The official German report states:—Allied aeroplanes attacked Coblenz. Some slight material damage was caused, but no military damage. Five persons were killed and 20 more or less seriously injured.

Victims at Mayence. The subject of the recent aerial attack on Mayence came up in the Hessian Second Chamber. The Socialist deputy Herr Adolung denied the Allied assertion that work had been done in the city. He said that the cause of the alarm was caused, but said that 10 persons were killed and others were seriously injured. Material damage, he added, was also caused.

THIRD RAID ON PARIS.

SIXTY-SIX KILLED IN TUBE RUSH.

The Germans again raided Paris on Monday night, this time with particularly large force. Nearly 50 aeroplanes were seen to have been engaged in the raid, though many of them failed to reach the city, being driven off by the defending force and by the anti-aircraft guns. It is said that the raid was the first of the kind since the four of the raiders were accounted for. One of them, a Gotha, was brought down in flames near Chateau Thierry, on the river Marne, about 30 miles south of Paris. Its occupants were captured. Unfortunately, the casualties were very heavy, though the number of persons actually killed and injured by the bombs was smaller than in the raid of Jan. 30, when 40 people were slain and 207 injured; but the death-roll was greatly increased by a panic at a refuge at one of the Parisian R.R. stations, where a large number of persons, including children, lost their lives. Reuter's correspondent states that they were "asphyxiated," i.e., suffocated by the pressure of the crowd. The casualty list stands as follows:—

	In Paris.	Total.
Killed	29	66
Injured	60	126
Missing	6	9
Unaccounted for	6	9
Total	101	190

This was the third raid this year on Paris, the others being as follows:—

	Killed	Injured	Missing	Unaccounted for
Jan. 30-31	40	207	4	1
March 8	43	207	4	1

Uninterrupted Dance. British soldiers on leave were having a small dance in a welcome club when a bomb fell near them. They missed three beats and then went on, and the Tommy swung again to the waltz.

Rehearsal Goes On. When the alarm sounded the dress rehearsal of M. Anafrole's "Noce Corinthienne" was taking place. The orchestra, however, was delayed by a bomb falling near the stage. The rehearsal was continued, and the audience was reminded of the danger.

WORK FOR EX-SOLDIERS. For special offer to ex-soldiers see announcement on page 2.

That the theatre has excellent cellars. "But," added another actor, "naturally the performance will continue." No one moved, but during the entrance the critics went below to smoke a cigarette.

Nine Squadrons. Nine squadrons took part in the raid. They followed two routes, some going between the Oise and the Ourcq, and others following the Creil-Paris-Soissons-Paris route.

French Hit Back. The French bombing aeroplanes carried out an extremely vigorous counter-offensive on the aerodromes on the German front. They dropped a total of 5,500 kilograms (nearly 6 tons) of explosives was dropped, and numerous bombs reached their mark.

The German version of the raid is as follows: In retaliation for the enemy aerial attacks on March 9 and 10 on Stuttgart, Esslingen, Ulm, and Tübingen, our aeroplanes carried out last night, copiously and successfully bombed Paris.

REPRISALS PAY! German Prisoners Placed in Danger Areas. The Government have already placed a number of German prisoners in areas which are exposed to enemy air bombardments. Several officers of distinction are among the prisoners thus removed from their usual place of internment. The German Government are in fact following the German practice.

German Towns' Fear. I have had opportunities recently of learning direct from persons who have been in the towns of Mainz, Freiburg, and other raided places, of the German moral and material results of our raids. Charles Tower, in the "Daily Mail," the material damage done has been greatly in excess of German admissions, and the moral effect, both on the civil population and the military stationed there, is very great.

FEWER HUN AIRSHIPS. The last annual report of the German Airship Company, of Frankfurt-on-Main, seems to show that the company has almost entirely abandoned the construction of airships. According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" the year's profits on construction have fallen from £6,795 to £2,794, because the company had to abandon for the year the construction of a large airship. The airship sheds belonging to the company are valued at only £7,800, as compared with £16,350 a year ago. It is stated that the company has devoted itself to a new field of work, which promises reasonable profits.

"NIPS" WHEN FLYING. Surg. Graeme Anderson, R.N., stated at the Medical Society that an airman, who was of an exceptionally high standard of intelligence, punctuated with moments of intense fear. Most men smoked a great deal, and there were a few totalitarians. He had seen one man under the influence of drink do some wonderful "stunts," but his passenger was violently sick. "Nips" in the air were not desirable, as the action of alcohol was intensified in the higher air.

Medical assistance was sent by aeroplane to an airman, whose machine was seen to fall in East Kent, so it was stated at the inquest. The airman was Second Lieutenant Henry Payne, whose home was at Surbiton.

ZEPPELINS AGAIN. HULL AND HARTLEPOOL BOMBED. Three Zeppelins crossed the Yorkshire coast between 8.30 and 10 p.m. on Tuesday night. Only one ventured to approach a defended locality—namely, Hull, where 4 bombs were dropped. A house was demolished and a dropped bomb in Hartlepool. Other airships wandered for some hours over remote country districts at great altitudes, unloading their bombs in open country before proceeding to the sea.

Five Killed at Hartlepool. One enemy airship also crossed the North-East Coast on Wednesday night and dropped bombs in Hartlepool. The raid, which was operating at a great altitude, only remained over the land for a few minutes, and the bombs appear to have fallen into the sea. Six dwelling-houses were demolished and about 30 damaged. The latest police reports state that the following casualties occurred:—

	Killed	Wounded	Children Total
Killed	5	28	3
Injured	18	28	2
Total	23	56	5

GERMAN VERSION. "BRITISH GUNS UNABLE TO STOP ATTACK." The following is the official German version of the Zeppelin attack on Hull and the Humber on Tuesday night:—

On the night of Tuesday a German air squadron executed, with good results, an attack upon fortified towns and military works on the Humber and in the county of Yorkshire.

The strong anti-aircraft fire of the British artillery was unable to stop the Zeppelins, and our airships returned undamaged.

Raid on Hartlepool. During the raid on Hartlepool on Wednesday night, which resulted in 5 being killed and 9 injured, 4 bombs were dropped in various parts of the town. The damage is mainly to property, the interior of many dwelling-houses having been gutted. Repair, though it may be difficult, is in many of the cases, not impossible. The Zeppelins, however, killed was a recently discharged soldier, who was in the street, and was almost decapitated. A school was seriously damaged as well as several houses and private establishments. The damage, however, is not serious. Nine people were taken to hospital, and quite a large number of minor injuries were attended to by the doctors and members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The roof of a public house was blown in, and timber, bedding, and furniture thrown in all directions.

Zepps' Home Bombed. The Berne newspaper "La Suisse" publishes a frontier telegram stating that Allied airmen on Wednesday night attacked the Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen. Many bombs were dropped, it is stated.

Friedrichshafen, the town on Lake Constance where the Zeppelins are built, was first raided in November, 1914, by three British aeroplanes under command of Sir Basil D'Almeida. The town was shot down and taken prisoner. Friedrichshafen is 120 miles inside German territory, and to attack the town entails a flight of at least 200 miles over mountainous country.

FIGHT IN NORTH SEA. TWO BRITISH SEAPLANES ROUT FIVE HUNS. The following story of a gallant attack by two British seaplanes on five German aeroplanes in the North Sea is issued by the Admiralty:—On March 12 two British seaplanes encountered and attacked five enemy aircraft in southern part of North Sea.

An engagement took place which lasted for 30 minutes. One enemy two-seater was shot down and destroyed. The observer of a second machine was killed, and the machine was driven down on the water.

Engagement terminated when British seaplanes had expended all their ammunition. Both machines returned safely.

BURNED GOTHAS. CAPTURED CAPTAIN BEARS INJURIES WITH FIRMNESS. The "Petit Parisien" publishes the following details concerning the capture of a Gotha bomber in the night down near Chateau Thierry. The machine was brought down about 11 p.m. Two of the occupants were found inside the machine, a pilot and a mechanic. The pilot, who was a Frenchman, died from his injuries in hospital. When the captain succeeded in disengaging himself from the machine, he was seen to throw his clothing in flames. A French soldier overtook him, and rolled over him to extinguish the flames. A French general passed at the time in a motor-car, and conveyed the injured man to hospital, where he was found to be suffering great pain and unlikely to survive. His legs and hands were covered with burns, and his flesh hung in shreds. He bore the pain well, and showed firmness. The captain asked the general that he might be well cared for. The general replied that he would be well cared for. The captain replied to questions that he had ended his mission to Paris, and declared that he was a Frenchman. He declined to give the number of his squadron, but it is known that he was a Bavarian.

STUTTGART'S TERROR. Baal's newspapers report that, following an urgent meeting of the local authorities, Stuttgart has been ordered to send a telegram to Field-Marshal von Hindenburg protesting against the latest British bombardment of the city, and expressing indignation at the wanton and defenceless town and demanding instant reprisals. Reports based on frontier gossip represent the bombardment of Stuttgart as one of the most serious attacks on the city since the war began. The city is situated in South Germany. One account states that the bombing lasted fully 20 minutes. Bombs crashed through the roofs of houses, and exploded in the streets, and fires blazed out simultaneously in widely separated parts of the city.

THE STARLIGHT RAID ON LONDON.

TWENTY KILLED; 45 INJURED.

It is officially stated that the total casualties caused in the "starlight" air raid on London on March 7 were as follows:—

	Killed	Wounded	Children Total
Killed	20	28	3
Injured	18	28	2
Total	38	56	5

Inquests on Raid Victims. Inquests were held in a London district on several victims of the recent air raid. In the case of a man who was on his way to London, it was stated that when the guns started firing he expressed a wish to see the raid. He went to a room on a higher floor, and stood looking out of a window. Hearing an aeroplane overhead he remarked, "I am sure this is a Gotha machine." At that moment he was struck by a splinter from a bomb which exploded near him, and he fell to the ground.

Also a man who was in the street at the time. At an inquest held on four victims the work of rescue carried on by Dr. Wright and the military was warmly praised by the Coroner's jury. One of the features of the inquiry was the story of the heroism of a Boy Scout, aged 17. The boy stated that he helped to dig a man out. "I was in a hole that had been made in the wall, and crawled under a dresser because a man could not get to him. I could not see him, but I heard him groaning. I shouted, 'I hope to get you out in a quarter of an hour,' but I could not see him, because he was enveloped in a carpet, and I was slightly injured and blinded. A Sapper officer stopped me from going in again." The corner said if raids could be stopped by reprisals, the more energetic the reprisals, the more the enemy would be encouraged to continue. The jury pointed out that these outrages were strengthening our determination to fight to the bitter end.

The jury in each case found that death was caused by bombs from an enemy aircraft. The jury added a rider favouring maroon warnings after midnight.

RAID SHELTERS. SIR C. CAVE AND THE ENEMY'S HEAVY BOMBS. Sir Hy. Dalziel asked the House of Commons who was the authority responsible for the selection of London air shelters. The Home Secretary said that it was the duty of the Government to select the places where the public would be most likely to be sheltered by the enemy's heavy bombs.

The Home Secretary said that the places where the public would be most likely to be sheltered by the enemy's heavy bombs were selected by the Home Office, and that the places where the public would be most likely to be sheltered by the enemy's heavy bombs were selected by the Home Office.

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Total	38	56	5

Inquests on Raid Victims. Inquests were held in a London district on several victims of the recent air raid. In the case of a man who was on his way to London, it was stated that when the guns started firing he expressed a wish to see the raid. He went to a room on a higher floor, and stood looking out of a window. Hearing an aeroplane overhead he remarked, "I am sure this is a Gotha machine." At that moment he was struck by a splinter from a bomb which exploded near him, and he fell to the ground.

Also a man who was in the street at the time. At an inquest held on four victims the work of rescue carried on by Dr. Wright and the military was warmly praised by the Coroner's jury. One of the features of the inquiry was the story of the heroism of a Boy Scout, aged 17. The boy stated that he helped to dig a man out. "I was in a hole that had been made in the wall, and crawled under a dresser because a man could not get to him. I could not see him, but I heard him groaning. I shouted, 'I hope to get you out in a quarter of an hour,' but I could not see him, because he was enveloped in a carpet, and I was slightly injured and blinded. A Sapper officer stopped me from going in again." The corner said if raids could be stopped by reprisals, the more energetic the reprisals, the more the enemy would be encouraged to continue. The jury pointed out that these outrages were strengthening our determination to fight to the bitter end.

The jury in each case found that death was caused by bombs from an enemy aircraft. The jury added a rider favouring maroon warnings after midnight.

RAID SHELTERS. SIR C. CAVE AND THE ENEMY'S HEAVY BOMBS. Sir Hy. Dalziel asked the House of Commons who was the authority responsible for the selection of London air shelters. The Home Secretary said that it was the duty of the Government to select the places where the public would be most likely to be sheltered by the enemy's heavy bombs.

The Home Secretary said that the places where the public would be most likely to be sheltered by the enemy's heavy bombs were selected by the Home Office, and that the places where the public would be most likely to be sheltered by the enemy's heavy bombs were selected by the Home Office.

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THE STARLIGHT RAID ON LONDON.

TWENTY KILLED; 45 INJURED.

It is officially stated that the total casualties caused in the "starlight" air raid on London on March 7 were as follows:—

	Killed	Wounded	Children Total
Killed	20	28	3
Injured	18	28	2
Total	38	56	5

1000

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